



(Butter, photographer, Tacoma.)

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, WASHINGTON.
RESIDENCE OF JOHN EYETWIST.
RESIDENCE OF TE DE WHATCOM, PUYALLUP SQUAW.

1890.

head of the house and his family resolutely go to work again, and perhaps in a few years another potlatch is given. A siwash (man) gets standing among these Indians from the size of the company, quantity of articles, and the complete resultant poverty entailed upon himself and family by a potlatch. The want of the necessaries of life, through loss of fishing grounds and game and the incoming of numerous white people, has greatly reduced these Indians. Of a total reservation population of 7,516 only 152 receive any rations or aid from the government. These Indians are squatly in figure. In commerce and intercourse with white people the Indians still use the Chinook language. Many of the Washington Indians are rich landholders, notably the Puyallups, whose reservation adjoins the city of Tacoma. Some of the Puyallups are worth \$100,000 each.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED, NEAH BAY, YAKIMA, TULALIP, AND COLVILLE AGENCIES.

Report of Special Agent HENRY HETH on the Indians of the Chehalis, Nisqually, Puyallup, Quillehute, Quinaielt, Shoalwater, S'Kokomish, and Squakson Island (Klachehemin) reservations of the Puyallup consolidated agency; Makah reservation, Neah Bay agency; Lummi (Chah-choo-sen), Muckleshoot, Port Madison, Snohomish for Tulalip, and Swinomish (Perry Island) reservations, Tulalip agency; Columbia, Colville, and Spokane reservations, Colville agency, Yakima reservation, Yakima agency.

The names of Indian tribes or parts of tribes occupying said reservations, with unallotted areas and dates of establishment, are as follows: (a)

Puyallup Consolidated agency—Chehalis reservation: Klatzop, Tsihalis, and Tshunk; 471 acres (b), or 0.75 square mile. Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; executive order October 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, allotted.

Nisqually reservation (b): Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others. Treaty of Medicine creek, December 26, 1854 (10 U. S. Stats., p. 1132); executive order January 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.

Puyallup reservation: Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others; 599 acres (b), or 1 square mile. Treaty of Medicine creek, December 26, 1854 (10 U. S. Stats., p. 1132); executive orders January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873. The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.

Quinaielt reservation: Hoh, Kweet and Kwinaielt; 224,000 acres, or 350 square miles. Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 971); executive order November 4, 1873.

Shoalwater reservation: Shoalwater and Tsihalis; 335 acres (b), or 0.5 square mile. Executive order September 22, 1866.

S'Kokomish reservation: Klam, S'Kokomish, and Twana; 276 acres (b), or 0.5 square mile. Treaty of Point No Point, January 26, 1855 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 933), and executive order February 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.

Squaxin Island (Klachehemin) reservation: Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others. Treaty of Medicine creek, December 26, 1854 (10 U. S. Stats., p. 1132). Land, 1,494.15 acres, all allotted.

Neah Bay agency—Makah reservation: Kwilehiut and Makah; 23,040 acres (d), or 36 square miles. Treaty of Neah bay, January 31, 1855 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 939); executive orders October 26, 1872, January 2, and October 21, 1873.

Quillehute reservation: Kwilehiut; 837 acres (b), or 1.25 square miles. Executive order February 19, 1889.

Yakima agency—Yakima reservation: Klickitat, Palouse, Topnish, and Yakima; 800,000 acres (c), or 1,250 square miles. Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 951).

Colville agency—Columbia reservation: Chief Moses and his people; 24,220 acres (d), or 37.75 square miles. Executive orders April 19, 1879, March 6, 1880, and February 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884 (23 U. S. Stats., p. 79.) Executive order May 1, 1886.

Colville reservation: Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake Methan, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane; 2,800,000 acres, or 4,375 square miles. Executive orders April 9 and July 2, 1872.

Spokane reservation: Spokane; 153,600 acres, or 240 square miles. Executive order January 18, 1881.

Tulalip agency—Lummi (Chah-choo-sen) reservation: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish; 1,884 acres (b), or 3 square miles. Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 927), and executive order November 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.

Muckleshoot reservation: Muckleshoot; 3,367 acres (b), or 5.25 square miles. Executive orders January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.

Port Madison reservation: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish, 2,015 acres (b), or 3.25 square miles. Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 927); and order of the Secretary of the Interior October 12, 1864. The residue, 5,269.48 acres, allotted.

Snohomish or Tulalip reservation: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish; 8,930 acres (b), or 14 square miles. Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 927), and executive order December 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.

Swinomish (Perry's Island) reservation: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish; 1,710 acres (b), or 2.75 square miles. Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (12 U. S. Stats., p. 927), and executive order of September 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.

Indian population 1890: Colville agency (e)—Lower Spokanes, 417; Lakes, 303; Colvilles, 247; Okonogans, 374; Columbias, 443; Nez Percés (Joseph's band), Nespilems, 67; San Puells, 300; Calispels, 200; Upper Spokanes, 170; total, 2,639. Neah Bay agency (f)—Makahs, 457. Puyallup Consolidated agency—Hohs, Queets, Quinaielts, and Georgetown consolidated, 313; Chehalis, 135; Oyuhuts, Humptulips, Hoquiams, Montesanos, Satsups, and Puyallup consolidated, 611; Nisquallys, 94; Squaksons, 60; S'Klallams, 351; S'Kokomishs or Twanos, 191; total, 1,755. Tulalip agency—Swinomishs, 227; Tulalips or Snohomishs, 443; Madisons, 144; Muckleshoots, 103; Lummis, 295; total, 1,212. Yakima agency (g)—Yakimas, 943; Klickitats, 330; Wascos, 150; total, 1,423. Grand total, 7,516.

a The statements giving tribes, areas, and laws for agencies are from the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, pages 434-445. The population is the result of the census.

b Surveyed.

c Partly surveyed.

d Outboundaries surveyed

e Cœur d'Alène reservation of this agency is in Idaho; population, 422.

f The Quillehutes, though under the charge of this agency, are nonresident Indians, enumerated by the general census enumerators. They are taxed.

g The Palouse, Piquose, Wenatshapam, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-as-was, Skinpah, Wish-ham, Strykis, Ocheelotes, Kah-milk-pah, Se-ap-eat, and other small tribes, being consolidated with the Yakimas through intermarriage, it is impossible to give the number of each. Many have left the reservation and become citizens. The deaths in 1889 numbered 30.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

The Puyallup agency is 2 miles from the city of Tacoma, in the state of Washington, and at the head of Commencement bay, an inlet of Puget sound. With the exception of 160 acres of land reserved for agency and school purposes, the entire reservation has been allotted to the Puyallup Indians. The land held by these Indians is very valuable not only on account of the great fertility of the soil but especially on account of its proximity to the growing city of Tacoma.

The bottom lands on the Puyallup river are wonderfully productive, and it is on this river and these bottom lands that most of the Puyallup farms are located. The farms are destined to become the market gardens for the city of Tacoma.

The Indians dwell in houses, well built and comfortable. Many have sewing machines. All have cooking stoves, and generally the houses are as well furnished as those of the poorer class of whites. The farms are fenced, the fences being in tolerable condition, and the farms appeared to be passably well cultivated.

The Puyallups have no assistance from the government, except in the maintenance of their schools.

The Puyallups, from their long intercourse with whites, have made greater progress in civilization than most Indians. They exercise all the rights of citizenship and pay a tax on their personalty, but by law are exempt from paying a land tax. Most of them speak English, and all dress as whites.

There are 2 churches on this reservation, 1 Protestant and 1 Catholic. The Puyallups are largely Protestants, and are regular in attending their churches. Their morals are as good as those of their white neighbors.

Considering the ease with which intoxicants can be obtained, these Indians may be considered wonderfully temperate. There is not much intermarrying with whites. The Puyallups fully recognize the value of education, and there is no difficulty in obtaining their consent to send their children to the government schools.

An Indian court, composed of 3 judges paid, each, \$10 per month, settles all disputes and all minor offenses.

The Puyallup Indians are decreasing year by year. All are more or less tainted by syphilis. Scrofula, consumption, and the diseases incident to this dreadful curse tell the story of their contact with the whites. They are a fair type of the Indians of Puget sound and the state of Washington.

The patents for land are not held under the severalty act (Dawes bill), but by prior legislation, which gave these Indians a restricted right to their lands.

The Puyallup agency buildings are ample and in good repair. Their original cost, which includes the schools, is said to have been \$25,000, and the present value is estimated to be about \$20,000. There are 9 white and 3 Indian employes at the Puyallup agency, costing the government in salaries \$10,322 per annum, which includes the salaries of Indian judges, allowance made for apprentices, and salaries of Indian police and interpreter. The above does not include the cost of school supplies furnished by the government. The capacity of the school buildings at this agency is 125 pupils, and the present attendance is about that number. The sexes are about equally divided. The ages run from 7 to 17 years, and about one-third are of mixed blood. Everything pertaining to the school appeared in good order, and all seemed to be working well. The food was good and ample, the dormitories clean and comfortable.

Compared with the Indians east of the Cascade range, and more especially with Indians east of the Rocky mountains, the Puyallups are smaller, weaker, and far less aggressive. The Puget sound Indians for generations were a fish-eating race. Salmon to them took the place of the buffalo with the Indians east of the Rockies. Being an unwarlike people, they have never attempted to defend themselves or to redress the many wrongs heaped upon them by the whites. Their intercourse with the whites has been continuous; hence they have advanced more rapidly in civilization.

The following table shows the products of farming and stock owned by the Puyallup Indians during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, as given in the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the respective years, except in the arrangement of items of vegetables in each year, and in the total vegetables for 1890:

PRODUCTS AND STOCK.	1888	1889	1890
Wheat.....bushels.....	1,810	1,500	1,845
Corn.....do.....			688
Oats and barley.....do.....	11,040	9,685	12,235
Potatoes.....do.....	15,000	16,000	30,180
Turnips.....do.....	1,300	1,000	977
Onions.....do.....			267
Other vegetables.....do.....	4,400	4,306	4,987
Hay.....tons.....	1,083	1,063	1,207
Horses and mules.....number.....	388	400	396
Cattle.....do.....	517	532	405
Swine.....do.....	483	500	191
Sheep.....do.....	430	400	342
Domestic fowls.....do.....	2,828	3,046	1,415

The census of these Indians was taken under the supervision of Indian Agent Edwin Eells by a house-to-house count, and from all I could learn I believe it must have been faithfully executed.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

I was informed by the superintendent of the Indian school on this reservation, who acts as Indian agent and chief of police, that the census of both the whites and Indians on the Chehalis reservation had been taken by the general enumerator. This I reported to the special agent. I found that Agent Eells had employed a man to take the census of the Chehalis Indians, and that he was prosecuting this work, but had not completed it on the day of my arrival on the reservation. This man, I was informed, had resided on or near the reservation for many years and knew every Indian. He appeared intelligent, and I have no doubt performed the work as accurately as it could be done.

The Chehalis reservation is 16 miles north of the town of Centralia, on the Northern Pacific railroad. It consists of about 4,200 acres of heavily timbered land. One-half of the houses of these Indians are either out of repair or unfurnished and in a filthy condition.

They are very poor farmers, and their farms are insufficiently fenced. Many of the heads of families have wagons and teams. They maintain themselves principally by working at the numerous sawmills in this section of the state and at other work for the whites. They are self-sustaining. They belong to the Presbyterian denomination, and are very regular in attending to their church duties. Their school is supported by the government.

The Chehalis Indians are decreasing, the decrease being mainly due to hereditary syphilis. This disease was unknown among the Sound Indians until the advent of the white man among them.

The government maintains a school on this reservation with a capacity for 40 children. The buildings are not in what would be considered very good condition, but are better than many other similar buildings. The original cost of the buildings was about \$15,000, and the present value is estimated at \$5,500. The number of children attending school during the last quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 41 (21 males and 20 females), aged from 5 to 19 years. The children are provided with vegetable diet during the entire year, all of which is raised by school labor on the school farm, and an ample supply of milk is furnished the pupils the year round. The school herd consists of 34 cows.

The salaries paid to the whites amount to \$2,800; to Indians, \$300; amount allowed for apprentices, \$300, and for Indian police, \$240, a total expense to the government of \$3,640. This does not include cost of school supplies, food, clothing, books, and medicines, all of which are furnished by the government.

The following table shows the amount of farm produce raised and the number of cattle owned by the Chehalis Indians during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890: (a)

PRODUCTS AND STOCK.	1888	1889	1890
Wheat.....bushels..	711	936	972
Oats and barley.....do..	765	1,235	1,519
Potatoes.....do..	535	836	523
Turnips.....do..	291		400
Other vegetables.....do..	20	78	642
Hay.....tons..	143	150	123
Horses and mules.....number..	71	92	80
Cattle.....do..	21	52	44
Swine.....do..		3	
Sheep.....do..	38	54	36
Domestic fowls.....do..	118	164	187

NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

These Indians number at present less than 100 souls. Some 5 years ago they received patents from the government for their allotments of land and under the Dawes bill became citizens. Their lands are inalienable until the state legislature, with the consent of Congress, removes the restrictions now imposed by law; then they will own their land in fee simple.

The Nisqually Indians are said to be a peaceable people, giving no trouble. They are self-sustaining, receiving no government aid or assistance except the facilities offered by the schools. They have no government school on their reservation, their children being sent to the government boarding and industrial school at the Puyallup agency.

The farms of these Indians, principally located on the Nisqually river, are exceedingly rich. They raise wheat, oats, potatoes, and other vegetables, and are tolerably well provided with wagons, horses, and cattle.

^a These returns are identical with those shown in the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the respective years, except in the details as to vegetables.

They belong principally to the Presbyterian church. There are some Catholics among them. They have a Presbyterian church on their reservation and are regular in their church attendance. Their morals are pretty good. They live in houses, dress as whites, and most of them speak English. Many of these Indians work for the whites at the sawmills. They are decreasing. Syphilis in the secondary form is making sad havoc among them, and all are more or less affected.

The following table shows the produce raised and the number of horses, cattle, and other stock owned by the Nisqually Indians during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890: (a)

PRODUCTS AND STOCK.	1888	1889	1890
Wheat.....bushels..	950	750	90
Corn.....do....	80		
Oats and barley.....do....	2,000	1,500	720
Potatoes.....do....	2,000	1,900	2,900
Turnips.....do....	1,100	1,100	232
Onions.....do....		35	57
Other vegetables.....do....	1,000	900	827
Hay.....tons..	100	100	115
Horses and mules.....number..	180	160	88
Cattle.....do....	165	150	70
Swine.....do....	236	250	22
Sheep.....do....	125	150	150
Domestic fowls.....do....	600	500	474

S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION.

This reservation is located on Hoods canal, an arm of Puget sound, about 77 miles north of Tacoma, and contains about 5,000 acres of land, which has been either patented or allotted to these Indians. They are self-sustaining citizens of the state of Washington. They vote and pay taxes on their personal property, but not on their land. They are civilized, dress as whites, and all except a few old ones speak English.

They farm but little, raising vegetables and hay. They maintain themselves chiefly by working for the whites in their vicinity as lumbermen. A court of Indian judges settles all disputes and punishes offenders among them. They number less than 200 souls. About 60 of these Indians are church members, and almost all of them attend the Congregational church. They have a missionary visiting among them. Services are held every Sabbath in their school building.

The heads of families are provided with wagons and teams, and they own some horses, cattle, and sheep. Their houses are fairly well built and furnished, but generally filthy.

The S'Kokomish Indians are much addicted to drink. They are decreasing rapidly; scrofula, consumption, and the various diseases incidental to hereditary syphilis are doing their work.

The government maintains a school on this reservation. The superintendent and principal teacher acts as their agent and ex officio as chief of police.

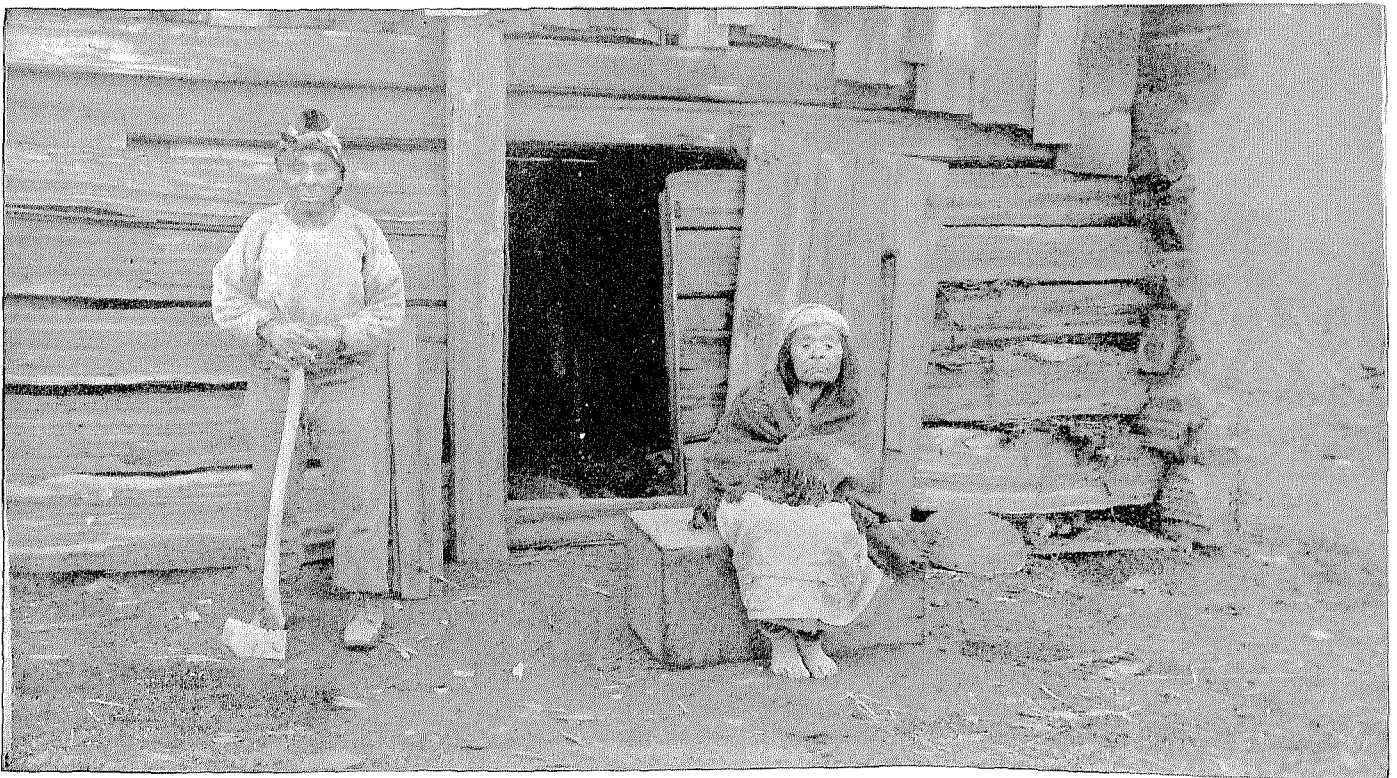
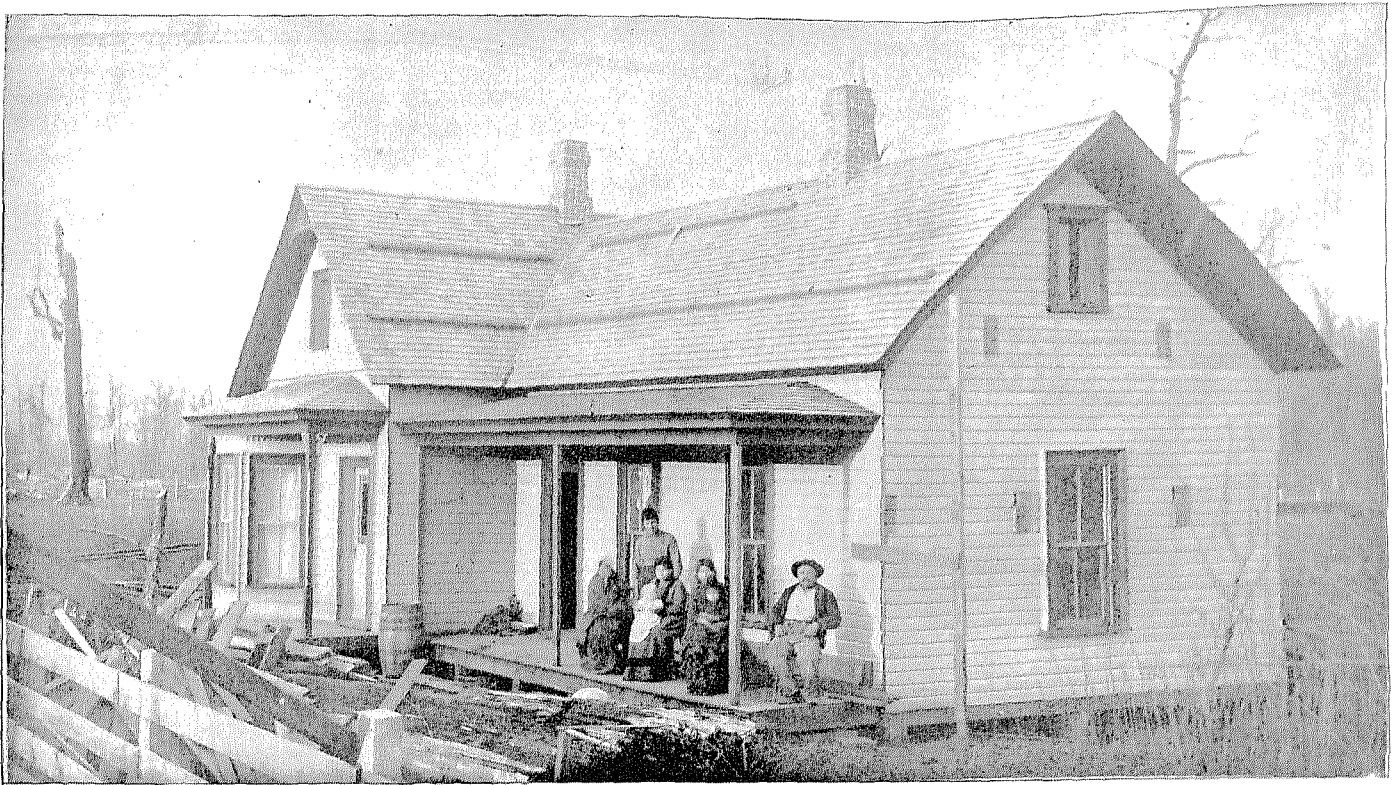
The condition of the school and government buildings at S'Kokomish is not good. The original cost is estimated in round figures at \$4,000. The average attendance at this school during the fourth quarter of 1890 was 26. The number of white employes at this school and subagency during the year ended June 30, 1890, was 5, costing the government \$2,800, and the allowance for Indian apprentices was \$240 and Indian judges \$104, making a total expense of \$3,144.

Judged by the abundance of apple, plum, cherry, and other fruits found in the school orchard, the S'Kokomish Indians are owners of land that in the near future is destined to be exceedingly valuable.

The following table shows the products raised and stock owned by the S'Kohomish Indians during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890. (a)

PRODUCTS AND STOCK.	1888	1889	1890
Oats and barley.....bushels..	160		105
Potatoes.....do....	660	647	700
Turnips.....do....			67
Onions.....do....			10
Other vegetables.....do....	6	400	200
Hay.....tons..	476	320	285
Horses and mules.....number..	116	115	116
Cattle.....do....	98	123	96
Swine.....do....			3
Sheep.....do....	17	35	47
Domestic fowls.....do....			302

a These returns are identical with those shown in the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the respective years, except in the details as to vegetables.



(Rutter, photographer, Tacoma.)

PUYALLUP INDIANS, PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

PLACKSON'S HOUSE AND FAMILY.
PEIGNE AND HIS SQUAW.

1891.

SQUAKSON ISLAND RESERVATION.

The Squakson reservation is an island in Puget sound, and contains 1,494 acres of land, all of which has been allotted and patented to the Squakson Indians.

There is no school on this reservation or island, nor any government buildings. There are no whites living on the island. The Squaksons have a religion which is said to be a mixture of christianity and heathenism. There is no church on their reservation. They live in poor houses, poorly furnished, and are very filthy and dirty. They cultivate, all told, only 7 acres of land, and live by oystering, fishing, cutting cord wood, and working for white men. They send their children to the government schools at Chehalis and S'Kokomish. They pay no taxes and do not vote. Of their number 68 do not reside on Squakson island, but on Mud and Oyster bars, on Puget sound, and were not enumerated in the special Indian census. They are supposed to have been enumerated in the census taken by the general enumerator.

The Squaksons have only 19 head of cattle and 23 head of horses.

QUINAIELT RESERVATION.

The Quinaielt reservation has not been subdivided, hence no allotments have been made to these Indians. The reservation is not valuable. There is said to be some good land in the river bottoms, but the most is broken, mountainous, and thickly covered with underbrush. The high land is almost worthless. The Quinaielts hunt and fish and work for the salmon canneries, disposing of their surplus salmon to these industries, and in common with all the Puget sound Indians engage in hop picking, by which they manage to obtain considerable money. Some have houses that are poor structures, poorly provided with furniture, and they are anything but neat in their habits.

TULALIP AGENCY.

SNOHOMISH OR TULALIP RESERVATION.

The Tulalip agency is situated on this reservation, located on Puget sound, 35 miles north of Seattle. This agency comprises the Tulalip, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Swinomish, and Port Madison reservations.

According to the special enumeration the Tulalips number 443. The census taken the year previous was 444. The children between the ages of 6 and 16 were 84. When a census of the Indians is accurately taken, and also the number of children from 6 to 18 years of age is given, the proportion of children is about one-fifth of the entire population.

The Tulalip Indians are all self-sustaining; only the very old and helpless receive assistance from the government. About 60 receive government aid, but these represent Indians from all the reservations belonging to this consolidated agency. The old and helpless are abandoned upon seeking some new camping ground, possibly left with but food enough to sustain life for a day or two.

The Tulalips are not an agricultural tribe. Their reservation, or much of it, is heavily timbered, and requires both capital and energy to clear, neither of which the Indian has. Twenty-four heads of families hold patents for their lands. Only 50 of them actually live on their allotments; the remainder work in logging camps and at sawmills, and obtain a fair living. The heads of families residing on their allotments have good houses, as well furnished as those of the poorer class of white settlers. The average cost of their houses is from \$800 to \$1,000.

There is more or less drunkenness among these Indians. Their morals are said to be as good as those of average white communities. They are gradually but surely decreasing in numbers. This is due to hereditary syphilis. They dress as whites, and are gradually imitating more and more the white man in his ways and customs. Their houses, or most of them, are supplied with tables, chairs, cooking stoves, and crockery, and many have sewing machines. The large majority are Catholics, and are very regular in attending to their religious duties.

These Indians leave their reservations on or about September 1, and rush to the hop fields. At the hop fields they meet not only friends and acquaintances from all the Puget Sound reservations but also Indians from mountains east of the Cascade range, as well as Indians from Canada and Alaska. The Puget Sound Indians take with them to the hop fields dried oysters and clams, and barter them for the articles of trade brought by the Indians living in the mountains, and for tanned skins, mats, and baskets manufactured by the Canadian and Alaskan Indians. The hop season is the great annual fair of these Indians, and they make a great deal of money picking hops. All, old, young, and middle aged, engage in it, and not unfrequently a family will accumulate \$300 or \$400 at this work. There is more or less gambling carried on during this time, and there is a great deal of drunkenness.

The government buildings on this reservation are in pretty good condition. The houses, outbuildings, and fences are all neatly whitewashed; the grounds are well policed. The number of white employes at this agency is 3, costing the government per annum \$2,300. The number of Indians employed, including policemen, is 8, costing the government \$2,144 per annum. The issue of agricultural implements to indigent Indians is estimated at about \$500.

TULALIP INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This is a contract school. The contract is made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the Catholic board of Indian missions. The largest number in attendance during the fiscal year was 131, the last report showing an attendance of 127 (males 67, females, 60); ages, between 6 and 18. There are some frame buildings belonging to this school. These buildings were erected by the government; the cost is not known. Attached to the school there are about 10 acres of ground, which is mainly used as a garden, and is in a very high state of cultivation. All the vegetables that the pupils can consume are raised in this garden, the boys doing the work under the instruction of an industrial teacher. Eight boys are being taught the trade of shoemaking and 6 carpentering. The girls are taught to sew, cook, do laundry work, in fact, to perform all the duties pertaining to house work. The pupils are supplied with fruits raised on the place. Their diet consists of beef, vegetables, milk, butter, and fruit. The children are from the Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, and Port Madison reservations. There are 13 employés (8 females and 5 males). Attached to the school is a steam laundry erected by the church. It is a complete establishment of its kind. The water supply at this school is limited. The locality is very healthy; only 1 death occurred during the past year.

The products raised by the Tulalip tribe and horses and other stock owned by them during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 will be found in the following table, consolidated with the products of the several tribes comprising the Tulalip agency. (a)

PRODUCTS AND STOCK.	1888	1889	1890
Wheat.....bushels..	500	90	490
Oats and barley.....do...	22,300	20,150	28,660
Onions.....do.....		1,000	885
Turnips.....do.....		2,075	665
Potatoes.....do.....	17,700	11,225	5,900
Other vegetables.....do...	7,429	2,110	2,225
Wool.....pounds.....		500	
Hops.....tons.....		3	7
Hay.....do.....	688	760	785
Wood, cut and sold.....cords..	4,675	2,625	5,000
Horses and mules.....	502	462	560
Cattle.....	965	678	835
Swine.....	465	613	500
Sheep.....	513	777	746
Domestic fowls.....	2,165	2,280	2,202

LUMMI RESERVATION.

The Lummi reservation is located on our northern frontier, 10 miles north of Whatcom, on the Gulf of Georgia, and very near the British line. The house-to-house count just taken shows a population of 148 males and 147 females, of whom 71 are children between 6 and 18 years of age.

This reservation consists of about 12,000 acres, nearly all of which has been allotted to these Indians.

The Lummi Indians are self-sustaining, receiving no assistance from the government. They give much trouble. They smuggle opium and Chinamen over the lines.

Their principal occupation, when not smuggling, is fishing and logging. They cultivate but little land, possibly about 300 acres, and have about 800 acres under fence. The Indians hold patents from the government for their lands. They are much mixed up with the Canadian Indians, and also have many half-breeds among them, who lead them into trouble.

The government pays but 1 white employé on this reservation, who acts as agent and chief of police. The compensation of this man is \$600 per annum. There are 10 Indian policemen.

A day school for these Indians has just been established. This school building cost the government \$700.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

The Muckleshoot reservation is located 20 miles north of Seattle, on White river, and consists of 3,367 acres. The land has been allotted to the Indians, but as yet no patents have been issued. The number of Indians on the reservation, as per census just taken, is 103 (53 males and 50 females); children of school age, 27.

These Indians are all self-sustaining, receive no assistance from the government, dress as whites, live in good and well furnished houses, and are farmers. Their religion is Catholic, and their children are sent to the Catholic contract school at the Tulalip agency.

The Muckleshoots give no trouble. They speak English and conduct themselves better than whites in many new communities. There are no government buildings on this reservation. One white man is employed here by the government at \$600 per annum, and there is 1 Indian policeman.

^a These returns are identical with those shown in the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the respective years, except in the details as to vegetables.

SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

The Swinomish reservation is located on Fidalgo island, 75 miles north of Seattle, in Skagit county. It contains 7,170 acres. The land has been allotted to the Indians. A house-to-house enumeration shows 113 males and 114 females, a total of 227; children of school age, 42. These Indians are self-sustaining. The government issues rations only to the old and infirm. They subsist by farming, fishing, and working for the whites. They dress as whites, and their houses are good and well furnished. They give no trouble, and are prepared for citizenship, which in reality they already have by the Dawes bill. They are Catholics, have a good church building, and their morals are good. They cultivate from 300 to 500 acres of land, and have fenced or diked about 3,000 acres. It is with difficulty that they are made to send their children to school. This applies to all the Indians belonging to the Tulalip Consolidated agency, except the Tulalips.

PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

The Port Madison reservation is located on Puget sound about 10 miles west of the city of Seattle. By a house-to-house count they number 144 (68 males and 76 females); children of school age, 27. These Indians are self-sustaining; they raise a few vegetables, and subsist mainly by logging and working in sawmills for the whites. Their land is very poor, and very little of it is under cultivation. They have a few wagons and horses; their houses are fairly comfortable; they dress as whites, and most of them speak English. They are Catholics, have a church on their reservation, and attend it fairly well. Their morals are pretty good. They are decreasing in numbers on account of diseases incident to hereditary syphilis. With all of the Sound Indians, the children are more feeble than their parents, can stand less hardship, and are much shorter lived. A number of families have buried from 3 to 8 children and have not a single one left. The older seem the stronger, and while the younger generation are more intelligent and industrious, they are physically the weaker members of the tribe.

There is 1 government building on this reservation, which cost \$150, and that is its present value. There are no white employés. An Indian policeman is employed.

NEAH BAY AGENCY.

MAKAH RESERVATION.

The Makah reservation contains 23,040 acres. The Quillehute Indians are nominally under the charge of Neah Bay agency, but are nonresident. The census just completed shows a population of 457 Makahs. No allotments of land have been made to these Indians. The Makah reservation is located at the mouth of the strait of San Juan de Fuca, 35 miles south of Cape Flattery, on the Pacific coast. These Indians pay little attention to agriculture. The whale, salmon, seal, and other fish products of the ocean furnish them with food. The skins of the seal are sold in the towns on the strait, principally in Victoria. They own vessels, and penetrate the extreme northern seas in quest of fur seals. They sell large quantities of fish to towns on the strait, and dry enough for winter consumption. These Indians are as moral as other Indians similarly situated.

There are 13 government buildings at this agency, which are in bad condition, none having been painted.

The village in which the Quillehutes, who were counted in the general census, have lived for generations has been pre-empted by the whites in violation of law. These Indians should be reinstated in their rights and their homes secured and a reservation laid off for them.

The value of the government buildings at Neah Bay is estimated at \$4,725. There are some 70 children of school age.

YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA RESERVATION.

The Yakima reservation is in Washington, 34 miles from the town of North Yakima. It contains about 800,000 acres of land, and the Northern Pacific railroad runs some 30 miles through it.

The amount of land on this reservation susceptible of cultivation has been greatly exaggerated; in fact, the whites always imagine that the land on Indian reservations is far more valuable than the land adjoining them and already owned by whites. The tillable land on this reservation will not exceed 130,000 acres. It is true that there is a large body of land lying between the agency and the line of the Northern Pacific railroad that would be immensely valuable if irrigated. This would require a large outlay of capital.

According to the census just taken there are 1,423 Indians on this reservation, about equally divided between the sexes; children of school age, about 200. It is estimated that when the census was taken by a house-to-house count about 200 of the Yakimas were off the reservation, in the mountains, picking berries, hunting, and gathering roots for winter use. These Indians were not included in the number given. The Yakimas are superior physically to the Puget Sound Indians, are larger, and appear much more intelligent.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

These Indians are far more warlike than the Sound Indians, and have given much trouble in the past. They are not as far advanced in civilization as the Pacific Coast Indians. About half of them dress as whites and others wear some part of the white man's dress. About one-third of them speak English sufficiently well to make themselves understood. They are decreasing, and the same cause may be cited here as elsewhere. Syphilis in its secondary forms, scrofula, and consumption prevail. The number of births during the past year was 18 and the number of deaths 30.

The Yakimas, like the Puget Sound Indians, leave the reservation annually for the hop fields, where they work, gamble, and drink whisky. Not infrequently, both among the Yakimas and the Sound Indians, trouble arises during the hop picking season. Wife stealing prevails to a greater or less extent, causing trouble.

The Yakimas are self sustaining, except that the old and infirm receive rations, which are issued upon certificates signed by the agency physician. They are mostly Methodists. There are 3 churches, 2 Methodist and 1 Catholic. The Yakimas I would not call moral, even for Indians.

The present agency years ago was Fort Simcoe. It was built by the soldiers of the regular army in 1856. The houses occupied by many of the agency employes were framed in New York, transported around Cape Horn, thence to Portland, from Portland to The Dalles by water, and thence 75 miles overland by wagons to Fort Simcoe, the present agency. The original cost to the government of these houses must have been \$100,000 or more.

The number of employes at the agency during the past year was 31, costing the government \$13,195.90. This includes, of course, both agency and school employes. The number of Indian boys learning trades is 3. The number of mixed bloods in the tribe is 476, a large percentage. The Yakimas live in frame houses, which are in fair condition and tolerably well furnished, but very filthy. They are not as well furnished as the houses of the Puget Sound Indians.

YAKIMA SCHOOL.—This school is at the Yakima agency. There were very few pupils at the school on October 7, 1890; but they were slowly coming in. A new building was being erected. The contract required the completion of the building by the middle of December following. The average number of children attending this school during the last quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 67.

There is a good steam sawmill on this reservation and an indifferent flour mill.

The following table shows the products raised, horses, cattle, sheep, and other stock owned, and wood cut and sold by the Yakimas during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890: (a)

PRODUCTS AND STOCK.	1888	1889	1890
Wheat.....bushels..	20,000	10,000	10,000
Oats and barley.....do....	20,000	5,500	5,500
Corn.....do....	600	100	200
Vegetables.....do....	6,525	2,270	3,700
Hay.....tons..	3,500	4,000	10,000
Butter made.....pounds..	5,000	5,000	5,000
Lumber sawed.....feet..		1,053,000	85,000
Shingles.....number..		55,000	18,000
Wood cut.....cords..	5,000	3,000	2,000
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams:			
Pounds.....	78,608	65,457	
Amount earned.....	\$303	\$377	\$208
Value products of Indian labor sold.....			\$30,230
Horses and mules.....number..	10,020	10,020	10,025
Cattle.....do....	5,000	6,000	7,000
Swine.....do....	250	150	300
Sheep.....do....	400	250	500
Domestic fowls.....do....	1,000	1,000	3,000

a These returns are those shown in the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the respective years.



COLVILLE RESERVATION, COLVILLE AGENCY, WASHINGTON.
CHIEF JOSEPH, NEZ PERCE INDIAN.

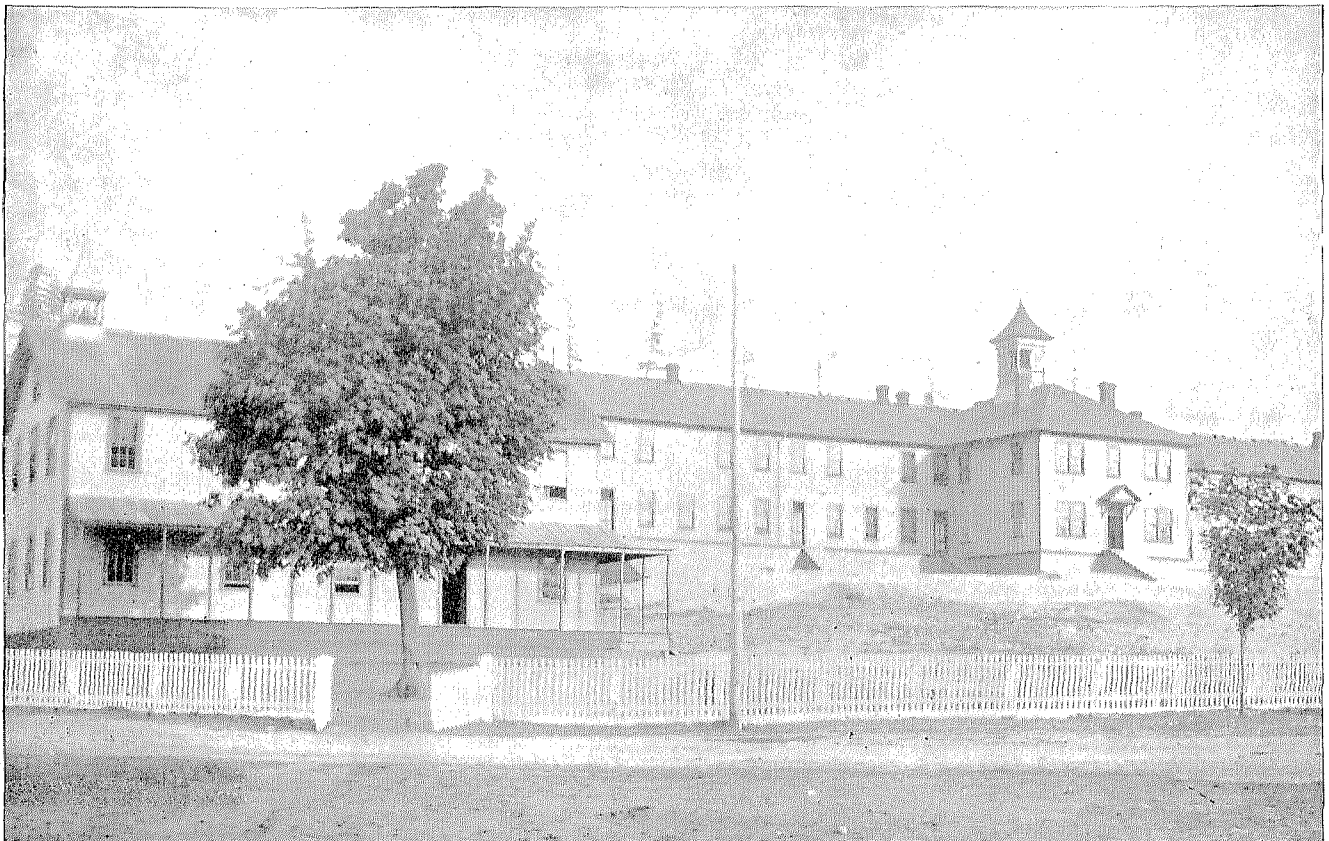
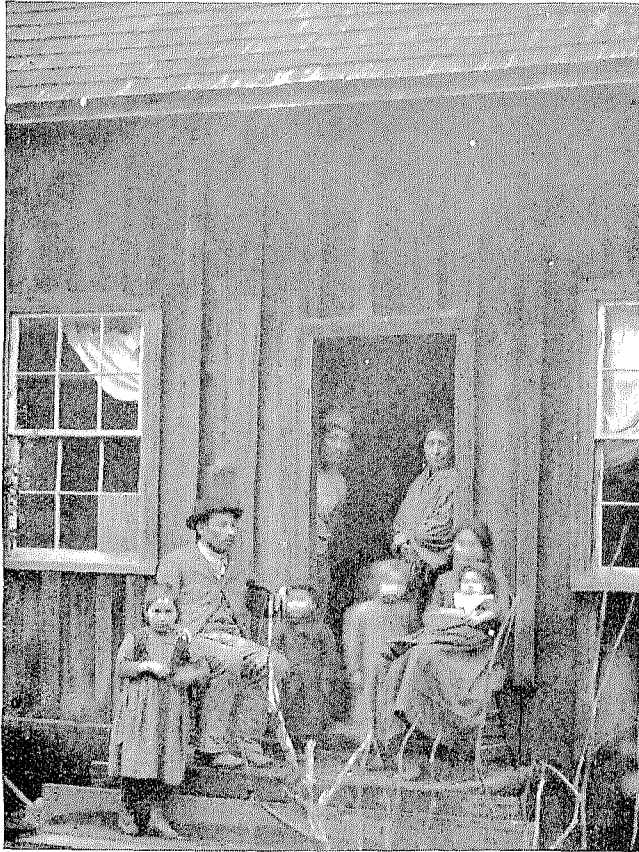


(La Roche, photographer, Seattle.)

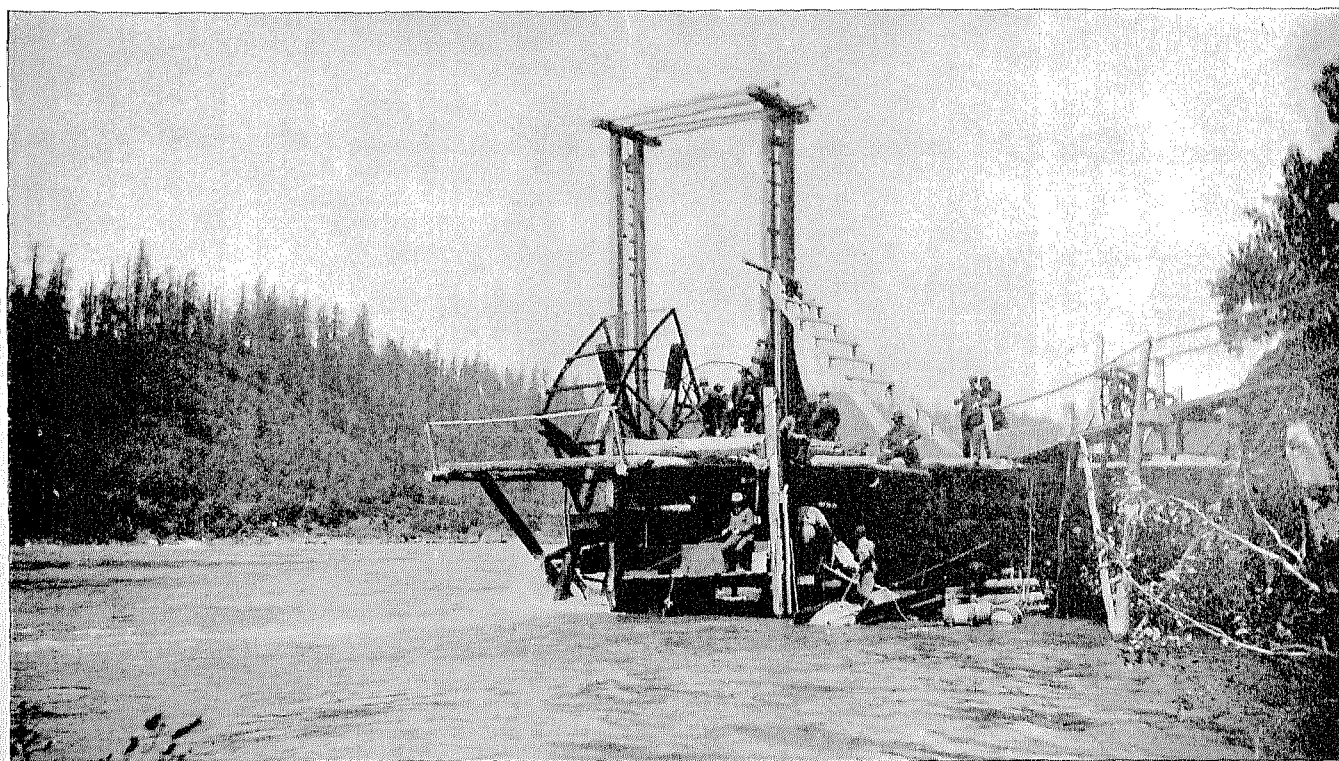
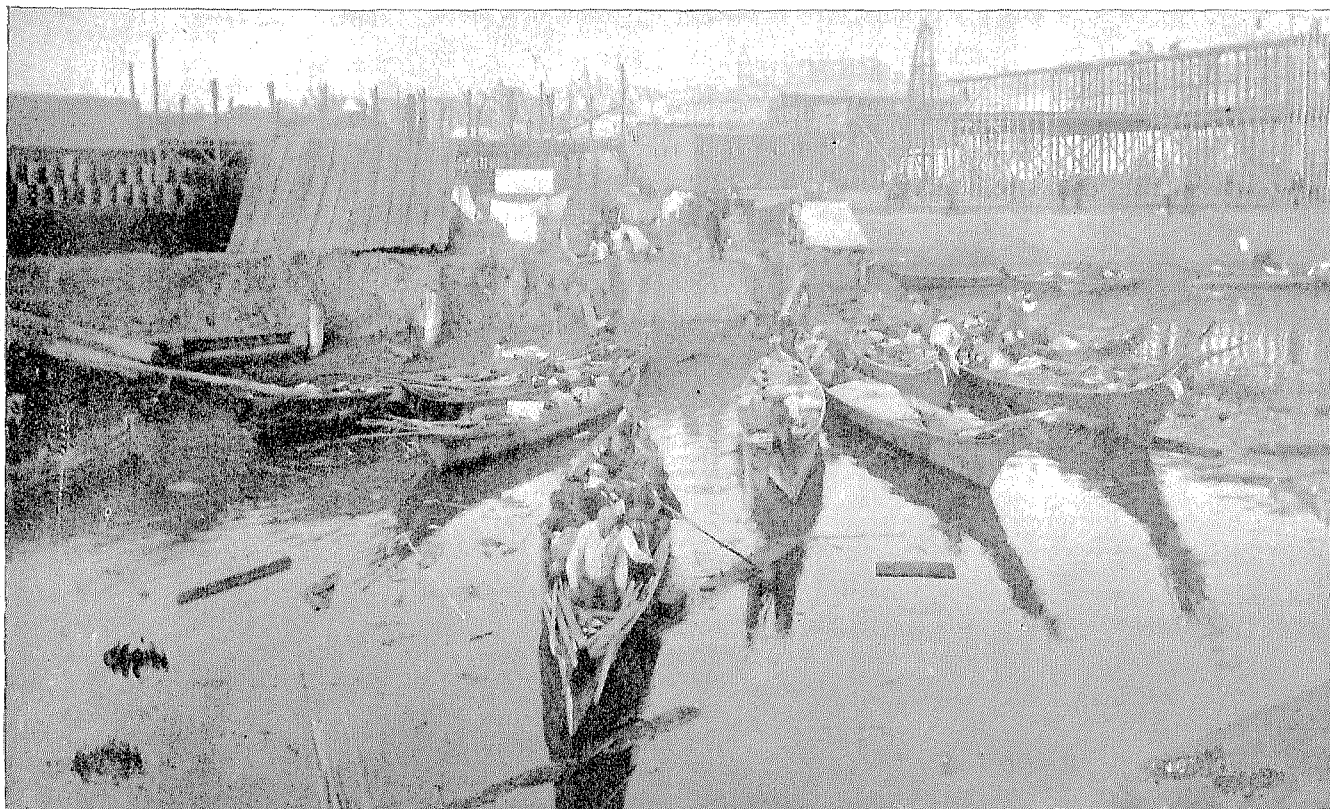
WASHINGTON.

1890.

PRINCESS ANGELINE, DAUGHTER OF CHIEF SEATTLE, RESIDING AT SEATTLE (SUPPOSED TO BE OVER 100 YEARS OF AGE).



PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, WASHINGTON.
PUYALLUP INDIANS.
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL.



(B. O. Towne, photographer, Portland.)

WASHINGTON.

1890.

INDIANS WITH CANOES AT SEATTLE DURING HOP SEASON (FROM PUGET SOUND).
FISH WHEEL ON COLUMBIA RIVER FOR CATCHING SALMON.

COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLUMBIA, COLVILLE, AND SPOKANE RESERVATIONS.

The Colville Indian agency is located on the Spokane river, near its junction with the Columbia, and directly opposite the military post of Fort Spokane.

The agency includes, under the jurisdiction of the agent, the following tribes: Colville, Upper and Lower Spokane, Lake, Okonogan, San Puell, Joseph's band of Nez Percés, Moses' band of Columbia, Calispel, and Cœur d'Alène of Idaho.

The census of the Lower Spokanes was taken on the 4th of July. On this day the Spokanes were assembled, as is their annual custom, at the house of their chief, Whistlepossum.

The names of all absentees were obtained, showing a total of 417 (198 males and 219 females). The census of the Lakes, taken by a house-to-house count, resulted as follows: 161 males and 142 females; total, 303. The census of the Okonogans was taken by a house-to-house count, resulting as follows: 189 males and 185 females; total, 374.

The San Puells were estimated at 158 males and 142 females; total, 300.

The census of Joseph's band of Nez Percés was found, from a house-to-house count, to be 69 males, 79 females; total, 148. Moses' band of Columbias was enumerated by a house-to-house count, as follows: 240 males and 203 females; total, 443.

The Calispels do not reside on the reservation. They live at Pend d'Oreille. Their number was estimated as 103 males and 97 females; total, 200.

The census of the Cœur d'Alènes in Idaho, under this agency, was taken by a house-to-house count, 202 males and 220 females; total, 422. The census of the Colvilles was taken by a house-to-house count, which showed that there were 132 males and 115 females; total, 247. The census of the Nespilems, taken by a house-to-house count, showed 41 males and 26 females; total, 67.

The Upper Spokanes, who do not live on the Colville reservation, are estimated as 90 males and 80 females; total, 170.

The total number of Indians under the Colville agency is 3,091, including those in Idaho. Colville reservation contains 2,800,000 acres. The children of school age number 277, exclusive of the children of the San Puells, Spokanes, or Cœur d'Alènes. The number of mixed bloods is 40.

These Indians are Catholics, attend to their religious duties pretty well, and are self-sustaining, but occasional issues are made to the old and infirm. Farming utensils in limited amounts are also issued to these Indians by the government. Nearly all the Indians on this reservation live in log houses, which, as a general rule, are filthy. They dress as whites, or partially so, but a few blanket Indians are found among them.

The Spokane Indians belong to the Presbyterian church. They have a church building and attend church with regularity. There are 4 agency buildings, in fair repair, which cost the government \$5,000; present value, \$3,000.

OKONOGAN SCHOOL, COLVILLE AGENCY.—The Okonogan school is on the Colville reservation, near the Canadian line. It had not been opened on the 15th of October, 1890.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

Report of Special Agent EDWIN EELLS on the Indians of the Puyallup Consolidated agency, Washington, October, 1890.

The Indians of this agency are steadily decreasing.

THE CHEHALIS TRIBE.—These Indians are self-supporting, the government aiding them only to the extent of supporting a boarding school, in which their children are fed, clothed, and educated free. What formerly was a reservation is now held by them under the general Indian homestead laws. They are all citizens and voters, paying taxes on personal property, but not on their land. All are civilized, but lacking in neatness and energy. They are quite moral.

THE NISQUALLY TRIBE.—These Indians have allotments and patents on a treaty reservation and the land is inalienable. They are citizens and voters and taxpayers on personal property only. The government does nothing for them. Their children are allowed to attend other government schools free of charge. The remarks concerning the condition of the Chehalis Indians apply to the Nisquallys.

THE PUYALLUP TRIBE.—These Indians have allotments and patents on a treaty reservation, and the land is inalienable. They are citizens and voters and taxpayers on personal property. They support themselves, but there is a large government school on their reservation, in which their children of school age are supported and educated. Their lands make many of them wealthy.

THE QUINAIELT AND GEORGETOWN TRIBES.—Their reservation has not been subdivided or allotted. The Hoh band does not live on the Quinaielt reservation, but on the outside edge of it. The Georgetown Indians have their homes on the reservation, but are absent a large portion of the time. None of these Indians are citizens or

taxpayers, but they are the only ones belonging to this agency who are not. In point of civilization and general advancement they are behind the others belonging to this agency.

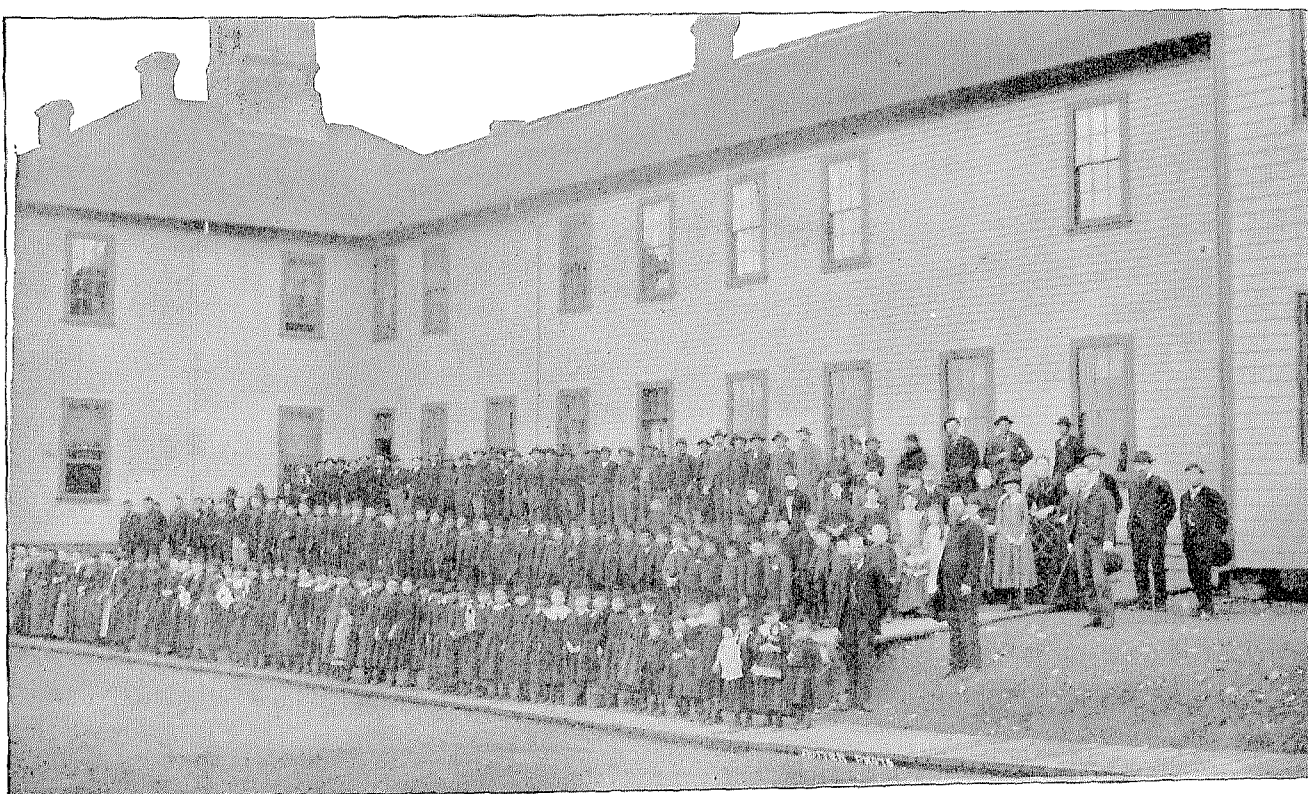
THE S'KLALLAM TRIBE.—This tribe belongs to this agency, but none of them live on a reservation. From the best information I have they have been reported by the census enumerators outside. The Port Gamble Indians I found had been counted by the general census enumerators. There are 351 of them in all, and the government supports 2 day schools among them, with an average attendance at each of from 20 to 25 scholars. Some of them own land and are taxpayers, with the right to vote, which they rarely exercise. To a large extent in this agency we have the anomaly of an agent having the care of Indians who live on reservations and who are citizens, voters, and taxpayers, and with the care of, but no authority over, other Indians, who do not live on reservations and are neither citizens, voters, nor taxpayers. The tribe is entirely self-supporting.

THE S'KOKOMISH TRIBE.—These Indians are on a treaty reservation which has been allotted and patented to individual Indians, who are thereby made citizens, voters, and taxpayers on personal property. They are self-supporting, but a government boarding school is maintained on the reservation, in which their children are supported and educated free of charge. They are civilized and quiet and fairly industrious.

THE SQUAKSON TRIBE.—These Indians have their homes on their reservation, which has been allotted and patented. They are voters, citizens, and taxpayers, but they are away a large portion of the year engaged in gathering oysters, and in this way they gain most of their livelihood. There are no white employes on the reservation, and the Indians have the privilege of sending their children to boarding schools on other reservations free of charge. They are rather behind the other tribes who have been made citizens.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Most of the above Indians are under a dual government. They are in a transformation state, from that of wards of the nation to that of full citizens. As wards they are under the charge of an agent, have schools furnished them by the general government, have Indian courts, in which members of their own tribe try their causes, both civil and criminal, up to a certain degree, and the officers of these courts are paid by the general government. As citizens they vote, pay taxes on personal property, and have the right to enter the state courts if they choose, which they do in cases of divorce. Most of them have been married under the state laws, and polygamy is entirely done away with.

The Indians of the several tribes of this agency are steadily decreasing, scrofula and consumption being the principal causes.



(Rutter, photographer, Tacoma.)

PUYALLUP RESERVATION, PUYALLUP AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

INDIAN SCHOLARS, UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL.
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL.

1891.